

TITLE

[0001] ENVIRONMENTALLY-HARDENED ATM NETWORK

INVENTORS:

[0002] Matthew David Alspaugh  
[0003] Frank William Massa  
[0004] John Edward Wiese

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[0005] The present invention relates to the field of communications systems and methods and apparatus for connecting broadband digital services to customers and particularly to telephone customers serviced through established local loops.

[0006] In the United States, and similarly in other countries of the world, service providers deliver communications services to customers and particularly to their telephones, computers and other customer premises equipment (CPE). The services, including voice and data, are often provided through wire pairs running over at least a portion of the distance between a telephone company central office (CO) and the customer premises (CP). The wire pairs provide telephone POTS (Plain Old Telephone Service) to the customers. Those wire pairs have access points (sub-loop access points) at which connections to the customer wires can be made. In some telephone systems, sub-loop access points include Digital Loop Carriers (DLCs), Service Area Interfaces (SAIs), Digital Access (DA) points and other points which allow connections to the telephone POTS (Plain Old Telephone Service) connections. Local concentrators such as DLCs, are installed at locations remote from central offices (COs) to consolidate customer lines at those remote locations. At the local concentrators, customer lines are concentrated and connected to backhaul transports. The backhaul transports connect between the subloop access locations and the CO. Historically, DLCs, by concentrating lines, have reduced the cost for servicing customers. Presently, the areas servicing customers through concentrators include suburbs and new business complexes that are growing faster than other areas serviced by service providers.

[0007] The advent of tele-commuting, branch-office connectivity and customer Internet access has created a large demand for high-speed digital access for customers including those customers serviced through local access points, local concentrators and POTS lines. Generally,

legacy equipment, including local concentrators, does not have the capacity to satisfy the demand for new high-speed digital access.

[0008] A Digital Subscriber Line (DSL) service is being offered by telephone companies to satisfy the need for high-speed digital access. The DSL service offers high-speed data access, operates using many parts of the existing wired infrastructure, supports traditional POTS traffic and reduces congestion by removing data traffic from the incumbent public switched telephone network (PSTN).

[0009] Legacy DLC concentrators were designed to provide satisfactory voice services. Because a large amount of data, relative to that required for voice only, must be transmitted for non-voice digital needs, DSL services have not been adequately supported by legacy voice systems. Many installed concentrators do not support DSL and it is estimated that only a small number of installed non-DSL-compatible local concentrators have been upgraded to DSL compatibility. Although newer local concentrators offer greater bandwidth, they still are not well engineered for data services. Further, configuring existing equipment for DSL service usually constrains the capacity for POTS service and introduces other problems at subloop access points.

[0010] It has been estimated that presently about 20 percent of all telephone customers receive services through local concentrators. In the future, it is likely that DSL services to customers connected through local concentrators will account for significantly more than 20 percent of new DSL deployment. With the increase in demand for digital services, a need exists for improved systems that are able to provide DSL and other broadband services to customers connected at subloop access locations of a telephone system.

[0011] DSL services have been typically deployed by installing a Digital Subscriber Line Access Multiplexer (DSLAM) in the telephone company central office (CO). The DSLAM facilitates the transmission of DSL data traffic between DSL modems, located at customer premises (CP), and a wide-area network (WAN). While this connection can be satisfactory when no local concentrator is present, DSLAMs located at the CO generally cannot send traffic directly to customer modems for customers serviced through DLC local concentrators because of insufficient capacity of the legacy equipment or because of poor POTS line quality resulting from long distances from a CO or other conditions.

09769848-01501  
[0012] In order to provide DSL services to customers of a telephone system, remote DSLAMs (R-DSLAMs) have been proposed, but they have not been widely adopted because of projected high installation costs and inadequate backhaul bandwidths.

[0013] The proposals for remote DSLAMS contemplate moving the DSLAMs located at a CO to a Remote ground-based cabinet installed in the field. The R-DSLAM locations are typically close to an existing DLC local concentrator. The R-DSLAMs operate to control the DSL data traffic between the DSL customer premises and a WAN or CO. The proposals for R-DSLAMs have often required rack mounting in controlled-environment vaults (CEVs) on concrete pads shared with or near a DLC.

[0014] Unfortunately, the R-DSLAM proposals have been expensive because, among other things, they have required substantial and cumbersome new ground-based physical cabinets, external to existing DLC cabinets, and require substantial increases in backhaul bandwidth. Such new cabinets require a right-of-way, concrete for a pad, installation of the cabinet, power connections and the deployment of cross connect wiring to and from an existing DLC. Estimators have concluded that R-DSLAMs will never be cost justified.

[0015] As the market and technology for DSL matures, the industry is adopting Asynchronous Transfer Mode (ATM) networking as the technology of choice for providing converged high speed data and voice access and transport. In certain embodiments, ATM can be less efficient than IP for "data only" solutions. ATM is desirable in networks where Quality of Service (QoS) and internetworking with existing ATM network infrastructure are key requirements. Providers of DSL Access are migrating to network architectures which require more cost effective and rugged ATM switches and multiplexers for deployment in the region near the network edge. This part of the network includes the Telco outside plant and extends in some cases to the customer premises (CP). This migration of switch intelligence out into this region near the network edge opens up the need for improved network architectures.

[0016] IP and ATM networks are at times competitive. A number of industry initiatives are underway to bring high QoS to IP networks. However, there is a current need for ATM networks for outdoor ATM switching with long term needs for Ethernet/IP versions of ATM networks. A need exists for rugged environmentally hardened ATM equipment that can be used in fixed

broadband wireless distribution, wired infrastructure (DSL and Cable) and MTU/MDU distribution equipment. The ATM networks typically need to interface with ATM 25, DS3 and E3 based on COTS integrated solutions that meet ATM Forum specifications.

[0017] In consideration of the above background, there is a need for improved communications systems that achieve the objectives of scalability, interoperability and low cost of installation.

### SUMMARY

[0018] The present invention is an improved communications system for servicing customers with DSL access using equipment deployed in the region near the network edge, that is, external to service provider installations, close to customer premises and in some embodiments at the customer premises. The communications system communicates between points of presence and customer premises using a plurality of ATM nodes. The ATM nodes are connected to the customer premises and to the points of presence. A plurality of transports connect the ATM nodes in an ATM network which is controlled to route data among the ATM nodes to enable the transport of information between the points of presence and the customer premises. The ATM network preferably has a mesh architecture that adds redundancy and bandwidth to the backhaul network.

[0019] Typically, customers are partially serviced by an established backhaul connections, but they have a need for an alternate and improved connection for broadband services. In established systems, customers are connected through access points using an established backhaul transport to an established central office. The improved alternate connection includes an ATM network connected to remote digital subscriber line access multiplexers (R-DSLAMs) that in turn connect to established access points in the communications system. Further, the ATM network connects to the established office, in parallel with the established backhaul transport, and/or the ATM network connects to a different remote office or other locations in communications networks.

[0020] In particular embodiments, the ATM nodes and R-DSLAMs are environmentally-hardened. For example, they are all-weather hardened for outdoor installation and mounting on utility-poles without need for ground-based power connections.



[0031] FIG. 8 depicts the details of a trunk interface employed in the remote DSLAM of FIG. 7.

[0032] FIG. 9 depicts a pole-mounted, environmentally-hardened embodiment of a remote DSLAM and an alternate backhaul connection.

#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[0033] FIG. 1 depicts a communications system 100 including an integrated system 102 connecting customer premises 4, including customer premises 4-1, ..., 4-CP, to points of presence 100, including points of presence 100-1, ..., 100-P, and to other networks 14. The integrated system 102 includes conventional Telco or other service provider systems 104 and an ATM network 20. The ATM network 20 provides high-speed data and voice access and transport in the communications system 100.

[0034] The communications system 100 is particularly useful for providers of DSL access using equipment deployed in the region near the network edge, that is, external to service provider installations, close to customer premises and in some embodiments at the customer premises. The ATM network of FIG. 1 provides ATM intelligence in the region near the network edge using an improved ATM network architecture.

[0035] In FIG. 2, the ATM network 20 has ATM nodes 30, including nodes 30-1, ..., 30-N, connected in a mesh architecture by the point-to-point links 27, including the links 27-1, ..., 27-N. Typically, the links 27 are radio links but can be any combination of radio, fiber or other transport links that provide a high-capacity, efficient and highly reliable transport for an ATM network. The ATM network 20 implements a routing or switching function, under supervision of the element manager 23, to assure that data units (cells or frames) are transported reliably and that failing or congested links are avoided. Typically, the switching or routing function is distributed among the nodes 30 in the network 20 based upon well-known, standard switching or routing algorithms.

[0036] In addition to standard switching or routing algorithms, provisions are made for the unique qualities of a point-to-point radio transport. For example, ATM Private Network Network Interface (PNNI) protocols are employed. The PNNI protocols provide mechanisms (the Hello Protocol) for evaluating the availability of a link and causes rerouting when a link is lost.

These mechanisms provide means for determining the state of a link and determining changes to the ATM Resource Availability Information Group (RAIG) which includes parameters, among others, such as peak cell rate, available cell rate and cell loss ratio.

**[0037]** In a radio mesh architecture, changes in radio link performance due to atmospheric conditions, radio interference, and path obstructions affect the resource availability parameters, and ultimately the up or down states of the links. The point-to-point radio system of FIG. 2 uses radio-specific parameters, such as received signal strength indication (RSSI) and uncorrected bit error rate (BER), to provide indications of the link performance. These radio parameters are mapped into the RAIG information using deterministic means appropriate to the radio equipment itself. For example, an uncorrected BER value, in one embodiment, is mapped to the cell loss ratio (CLR) component of the RAIG. This mapping has the effect of forcing traffic for which CLR is important from a weak link to stronger links of the network 20. While CLR is not always the ideal metric for error prone cells, in practice it is a good proxy metric that allows the network to efficiently route through cells. Additionally, in some embodiments, hysteresis is included in the mapping algorithm so that time variations in the radio performance are smoothed out so as to avoid excess numbers of RAIG updates (PNNI topology state elements being exchanged).

**[0038]** In one embodiment, a mapping of the radio specific elements to the ATM RAIG elements is accomplished using the Simple Network Message Protocol (SNMP) management information bases (MIBs) associated with the radio and switch. Such information is stored in the ATM databases such as database 230-2 in FIG. 4. In operation, the switch control software periodically examines the radio MIB, taking link quality indications such as RSSI and BER, and mapping these into the RAIG parameters in the PNNI MIB which then forces an update to the network topology. In this manner, the control means of the communications system operates to determine the quality of communications over wireless transports and establishes routing based upon such quality.

**[0039]** The mesh architecture of FIG. 2 is particularly effective when using unlicensed radio channels where interference from other unlicensed devices can be expected. Coordination and changing of channel assignments can be employed for mitigating such interference. Radios are designed, for example, to detect the presence of interference (typically indirectly by detecting an

increase in BER not accompanied by a drop in RSSI) and upon such detection to switch to another channel. The detection and switching process is repeated independently by a radio until the radio finds an interference-free channel. In some radio designs, radios are able to monitor other channels to detect a channel with the lowest level of interference.

**[0040]** In typical embodiments of a mesh architecture, such independent radio channel switching is curtailed in favor of an overall channel plan operated to minimize interference among all of the meshed radios. A set of rules specific to each mesh configuration is employed to control the assignment of channels to new radio links based on the links location in the mesh network 20 and other network parameters. Typically, such rules are maintained within a Network Management System (NMS) supervised by the element manager 23. The element manager 23 controls the operation to select a new set of channel assignments for a group of radios when one radio determines that it is receiving interference.

**[0041]** A typical procedure for changing channel assignments is as follows. A first radio determines that it is receiving interference above a set interference threshold. The first radio arranges to be temporarily taken out of service by communicating with the NMS via an SNMP message. While out of service, the traffic is rerouted over another path in the mesh. The first radio, prior to or while out of service, evaluates other channels and reports to the NMS the prioritized list of best channels. The NMS evaluates the effect of the channel change on other nearby radios, and determines whether they, too, will need to change channels so as not to be affected by changes for the first radio. The NMS controls the affected radios. Optionally, the NMS controls a group of radios to go out of service one at a time and checks alternate channels. The NMS uses an analysis program, for example, linear programming or other algorithmic methods, to reassign channels to the group of radios so that the interference to each is minimized. The NMS communicates the reassignments by SNMP messages to the group of radios affected. The NMS also generates reports or other indications to its operators so that the source of interference can be identified and mitigated.

**[0042]** FIG. 3 depicts an environmentally-hardened, pole-mounted embodiment of the ATM nodes 30 of FIG. 2. In FIG. 3, node 30<sub>x</sub> and node 30<sub>y</sub> are representative of nodes 30-1, ..., 30-N of FIG. 2. The ATM nodes 30<sub>x</sub> and 30<sub>y</sub> are environmentally-hardened and mounted in enclosures on utility poles 161<sub>x</sub> and 161<sub>y</sub> without need for ground-based power connections. The connections



39<sub>x</sub>-1 and 39<sub>x</sub>-B from the ATM node 30<sub>x</sub> connect to pole-mounted, all-weather, environmentally-hardened transceiver units 62<sub>x</sub>-1 and 62<sub>x</sub>-B which form part of the backhaul transport 7 which connects, in one example, through satellite 52 to networks 14. The connections 39<sub>y</sub>-1 and 39<sub>y</sub>-B from the ATM node 30<sub>y</sub> connect to pole-mounted, all-weather, environmentally-hardened transceiver units 62<sub>y</sub>-1 and 62<sub>y</sub>-B which form part of the backhaul transport 7 which connects, in one example, through tower 65-2 to networks 14.

[0043] In FIG. 3, the connections 151<sub>x</sub>-1, 151<sub>x</sub>-2 and 151<sub>x</sub>-3 from the ATM node 30<sub>x</sub> connect to pole-mounted, all-weather, environmentally-hardened transceiver units 162<sub>x</sub>-1, 162<sub>x</sub>-2 and 162<sub>x</sub>-3 which form part of the transport links 27 of FIG. 2 and which include the transport link 27-X/Y.

[0044] In FIG. 3, the connections 151<sub>y</sub>-1, 151<sub>y</sub>-2 and 151<sub>y</sub>-3 from the ATM node 30<sub>y</sub> connect to pole-mounted, all-weather, environmentally-hardened transceiver units 162<sub>y</sub>-1, 162<sub>y</sub>-2 and 162<sub>y</sub>-3 which form part of the transport links 27 of FIG. 2 and which include the transport link 27-X/Y. The transport link 27-X/Y connects between the transceiver units 162<sub>x</sub>-2 and 162<sub>y</sub>-1. By way of example, if ATM node 30<sub>x</sub> in FIG. 3 is ATM node 30-1 in FIG. 2 and if ATM node 30<sub>y</sub> in FIG. 3 is ATM node 30-2 in FIG. 2, then transport link 27-X/Y in FIG. 3 is transport link 27-1/2 in FIG. 2.

[0045] FIG. 4 depicts further details of a portion of the ATM network 20 of FIG. 1 and FIG. 2 that is extended to include remote DSLAMs 8. In FIG. 4, the R-DSLAMs 8<sub>1</sub>-1 and 8<sub>1</sub>-2 connect to the ATM switch 30-1 via the transports 135<sub>1</sub>-1 and 135<sub>1</sub>-2, respectively, the R-DSLAMs 8<sub>2</sub>-1 and 8<sub>2</sub>-2 connect to the ATM switch 30-2 via the transports 135<sub>2</sub>-1 and 135<sub>2</sub>-2, respectively, the R-DSLAMs 8<sub>3</sub>-1 and 8<sub>3</sub>-2 connect to the ATM switch 30-3 via the transports 135<sub>3</sub>-1 and 135<sub>3</sub>-2, respectively and the R-DSLAMs 8<sub>4</sub>-1 and 8<sub>4</sub>-2 connect to the ATM switch 30-4 via the transports 135<sub>4</sub>-1 and 135<sub>4</sub>-2, respectively.

[0046] The R-DSLAMs 8, including R-DSLAMs 8<sub>1</sub>-1 and 8<sub>1</sub>-2, 8<sub>2</sub>-1 and 8<sub>2</sub>-2, 8<sub>3</sub>-1 and 8<sub>3</sub>-2 and 8<sub>4</sub>-1 and 8<sub>4</sub>-2 connect to customer premises 4. The customer premises 4-1, ..., 4-CP connected to R-DSLAMs 8<sub>5</sub>-1 and the customer premises 4'-1, ..., 4'-CP connected to R-DSLAM 8<sub>4</sub>-1 which are shown as typical. Each of the R-DSLAMs 8 of FIG. 4, like R-DSLAMs 8<sub>4</sub>-1 and 8<sub>5</sub>-1, similarly connects to customer premises 4.

[0047] In FIG. 4, the ATM switches 30 each includes an ATM control (CTRL) 130 where ATM control 130-2 and ATM database 230-2 for ATM switch 30-2 is shown as typical. Each of the ATM controls (CTRL) 130 of the ATM network 20 implements a switching function, under supervision of the element manager 23, to assure that data units (cells or frames) are transported reliably and that failing or congested links are avoided. The switching function is distributed among the switch nodes 30-1, 30-2, 30-4 and 30-5 in the network 20 of FIG. 4 based upon well-known, standard switching algorithms.

[0048] FIG. 5 depicts a communications system 1 with connections at access points 55, including access points 55-1, 55-2, ..., 55-CP that are close to or at customer premises 4. The customer premises 4 receive broadband services over an alternate backhaul connection 6 that includes a remote DSLAM (R-DSLAM) 8 and an alternate backhaul transport 7. The R-DSLAM 8 connects to the access points 55 and hence to the local lines 62, including local lines 62-1, 62-2, ..., 62-CP.

[0049] In the communications system 1 of FIG. 5, the central office 2 connects to the subloop access units 3-1, ..., 3-S using established backhaul transport connections 66-1, ..., 66-S. The subloop access units 3 typically are subloop access points 55 of a conventional telephone system. The subloop access point 3 connect to customer premises 4 including customer premises 4-1, 4-2, ..., 4-CP and 4<sub>1</sub>-1, ..., 4<sub>1</sub>-CP<sub>1</sub>. The customer premises 4-1 is representative and includes, for example, a computer 10-1, a telephone 11 and a computer 10-2. A customer premises 4 can include any number of telephones, computers or other similar communication devices. In the customer premises 4-1 example, the local line 62-1 from the subloop access unit 3-1 as a data line connects directly to computer 10-2 or alternatively as a voice and data line connects through a splitter 9, for splitting voice and data, to the telephone 11 and the computer 10-1. Any combination of voice and/or data lines can be connected at a customer premises 4 using standard components to segregate voice and data at the customer premises 4, at the subloop access 3 or elsewhere in the communications system.

[0050] In FIG. 5, the customer premises 4-1, 4-2, ..., 4-CP connect, on local lines 62-1, 62-2, ..., 62-CP, respectively, to the subloop access unit 3-1. When required, a splitter is located at the customer premises, such as splitter 9 at customer premises 4-1, at the subloop access points such

as splitter 56 at subloop access 3-1 or elsewhere in the communications system. The splitter can also be located in the subloop access unit 3-1. Similarly, the customer premises 4-1, ..., 4-CP, connect to the subloop access unit 3-S. The subloop access units 3, including subloop access units 3-1, ..., 3-S represent access points in the communications system of FIG. 5 in local areas (local loop) near the customer premises. Access points can be at DLCs, SAIs and particularly can be at any points where connection to customer lines exists, including being at the customer premises.

**[0051]** Each of the subloop access units 3-1, ..., 3-S in the embodiment of FIG. 5 connects to a central office 2 over established backhaul lines 66-1, ..., 66-S, respectively. The central office 2 is an office that centralizes communication tasks and connections for local customers and is typically a well known Incumbent Local Exchange Carrier (ILEC) central office.

**[0052]** In FIG. 5, the central office 2 connects to the networks 14. The networks 14 include, by way of example, a PSTN network 17 and a remote ATM network 18. The ATM network 18 in turn connects through a gateway 15 to the internet 16. The networks 14 can include any combination of public or private networks.

**[0053]** In FIG. 5, the subloop access unit 3-1, in addition to the established backhaul connection 66-1 to central office 2, has an alternate backhaul connection 6. The alternate backhaul connection 6 includes a R-DSLAM 8 and a backhaul transport 7. The R-DSLAM 8 connects through lines 48, including lines 48-1, 48-2, ..., 48-CP, to the cross connect (X-CONNECT) unit 5, having the access points 55, in the subloop access unit 3-1. When required and when available, the connections through access points 55 can be split by a conventional splitter 56.

**[0054]** The R-DSLAM 8 functions to provide broadband services to the customers, at the customer premises 4 of FIG. 5, through the alternate backhaul transport 7. The R-DSLAM 8 in FIG. is functionally like a conventional DSLAM 8' located in a conventional ILEC central office 2 of a telephone company. The R-DSLAM 8 of FIG. 5 facilitates the transmission of broadband traffic between broadband modems, located at customer premises 4, and the central office 2 and/or to the network 14.

**[0055]** The manner of connection of the R-DSLAM 8 to local loop access points, such as access points 55 that exist in cross connect (X-CONNECT) unit 5 in subloop access unit 3-1, depends upon the nature of the access points available in the established communications system.

The available access points may exist in cross-connection boxes made available by an ILEC or other access provider, and if so, the size and configuration of those cross-connect boxes determines the manner in which the R-DSLAM connects through the access points to the customer premises 4. Typically, an access provider places one or more cross-connect boxes close to a DLC cabinet where all the subscriber tip-ring pairs are cross-connected to the tip-ring pairs going to a remote terminal cabinet. Because DSL service can ride over the same pair of copper wires as POTS service, rerouting of at least some of the local service pairs may be required. Specifically, the pairs carrying DSL/POTS traffic must be routed to the where the POTS and DSL signals are split (See splitter 56 in FIG. 5). The POTS traffic is then routed back to the cross-connect for connection to the DLC cabinet.

[0056] A limitation often arises with cross-connect configurations because available cross-connect boxes are usually designed to support the number of pairs that the DLC supports, with only limited spares. Thus, with the additional cross-connections that may be needed to support the R-DSLAM 8, it may be necessary to add cross-connects or resize the existing ones. The situation is compounded further in cases where remote terminals have incorporated the use of multiple cross-connect boxes because there may not be any way to forecast accurately which subscribers will want to add DSL services.

[0057] In FIG. 5, the access points 55 include, by way of example, the access points 55-1, 55-2, ..., 55-CP in cross connect unit 5. In a typical example, the local lines 62-1, 62-2, ..., 62-CP are POTS pairs that connect to corresponding pairs 48-1, 48-2, ..., 48-CP from the R-DSLAM 8 at access points 55-1, 55-2, ..., 55-CP.

[0058] Although access points 55 of FIG. 5 often are located in existing equipment away from the customer premises, increasingly there is a need for access closer to customers and at times at the customer premises. For example, where the customer premises are multiple units (Multi-Us) having many customer connections within the same building, complex or campus, the access points and/or the R-DSLAMs are in or near the Multi-Us.

[0059] FIG. 6 depicts further details of the communications system 1 of FIG. 5 with the R-DSLAMs 8 connected to access points 55 at SAIs 24 including points 55-1, 55-2 and 55-3 at SAIs 24-1, 24-2 and 24-3, respectively, and to other subloop access points 55 remote from the SAIs 24

and closer to the customers 4 including points 55-4 and 55-5 closer to customers in subloops 19-1 and 19-2, respectively. In some instances, the access points and/or the R-DSLAMs are located at the customer premises 4 as shown, by way of example, for access points 55-6 at multiple unit (Multi-U) CPs 4'. The R-DSLAMs 8 are interconnected by wireless transports 26 to form a local network 28. Additionally, the R-DSLAMs 8 connect through a backhaul network 20 formed of switches 30, including switches 30-1, 30-2, ..., 30-5, interconnected by wireless transports 27. The backhaul network 20 connects to the central office 2, remote office 2' and to the networks 8.

[0060] In FIG. 6, the central office 2 connects to a fiber optic loop 21 that connects to a plurality of subloop units including DLCs 22, namely DLCs 22-1, 22-2, ..., 22-7, and to the networks 14. The fiber optic loop 21 is part of the established backhaul transport connections 66 of FIG. 5. Each of the DLCs in FIG. 6 is an example of a subloop access unit 3 of FIG. 5. In FIG. 6, the DLC 22-7 is typical and shows the ordinary established connection to customer premises 4 through local subloops 19 including subloops 19-1, 19-2 and 19-3. The local subloops 19 are serviced through subloop access points 55 at Serving Area Interfaces (SAIs) 24, including SAIs 24-1, 24-2 and 24-3, corresponding to subloops 19-1, 19-2 and 19-3, respectively. The SAIs 24 connect the local subloops 19 over local connection 29 to the DLC 22-7 that in turn connects over the fiber optic backhaul loop 21 to the central office 2.

[0061] The customers 4 that are serviced by the subloops 19, by DLC 22-7 and by backhaul link 21 may be far away from the central office 2 or otherwise may not be able to be adequately serviced with DSL services directly by the CO 2. It is assumed for purposes of description that the backhaul link 21 connected to DLC 22-7, like that in an ordinary established telephone system, does not have enough capacity to provide DSL services from CO 2 to the customers 4 connected by local loop 19 including the subloops 19-1, 19-2 and 19-3. The customers 4 connected at local loop 19, including and subloops 19-1, 19-2 and 19-3, are typical of customers that are too far away from the CO 2 for DSL services, customers that are served by Digital Loop Carriers (DLC) 22 that cannot provide DSL services or customers that otherwise need added broadband capability.

[0062] In order to provide DSL or other broadband services, the alternate connection 6 of FIG. 5 provides the additional needed capacity and broadband capabilities to customers 4. In FIG.



via lines 48-4 to the R-DSLAM 8-4. From R-DSLAM 8-4, the backhaul connection in network 28 may be routed through R-DSLAM 8-1 or R-DSLAM 8-5. From R-DSLAM 8-1, the connection may be routed through ATM switch 30-3 in network 20 or through R-DSLAM 8-2 in network 28 and from there directly to ATM switch 30-4 or to ATM switch 30-4 first by way of R-DSLAM 8-3. From the ATM switch 30-3 in network 20, the connection can be routed to ATM switch 30-2 or ATM switch 30-4. Similar redundant routing connections are available through network 20 to the central office 2, to the remote office 2' or to the networks 14. This redundancy increases the reliability and availability of wideband services to customers.

[0066] The alternate connection 6 of FIG. 5 and FIG. 6, including R-DSLAMs 8 and alternate backhaul connection 7, is managed by the element manager 23 of FIG. 6. The element manager 23 maintains supervisory and control information about the backhaul connection 7 including the wireless network 20 and the wireless network 28. In particular, element manager 23 maintains a database of switches 30, transports 27 and other equipment and facilities that are available and their operation status.

[0067] The ATM network 20 of ATM switches 30 interconnects with the local network 28 of R-DSLAMs 8 using one or more third transports 35 (inter-network transports). In the FIG. 6 embodiment, R-DSLAM 8-1 connects by transport 35-1 to ATM switch 30-3, R-DSLAM 8-2 connects by transport 35-2 to ATM switch 30-4 and R-DSLAM 8-3 connects by transport 35-3 to ATM switch 30-4.

[0068] In FIG. 7, further details of a typical R-DSLAM 8 as depicted in FIG. 5 and FIG. 6 are shown. The R-DSLAM 8 includes a master unit 51 and one or more trunk interface units 34, including the trunk interface units 34-1, ..., 34-T.

[0069] The master unit 51 includes a processor 31 which processes algorithms for operating the R-DSLAM. The processor 31 connects to an SAR 32 which functions to assemble and disassemble information into an ATM format. The SAR 32 interconnects with the ATM switch fabric 33 which functions to switch packets to customers, connected over the trunk interfaces 34 and the backhaul connections connected over the ATM interface 37. Local management of the master unit 51 is carried out by the local manager 30 connected through the port unit 52 (RS-232 format).

The local manager 54 also interconnects to the processor 31, the SAR 32 and the ATM switch fabric 33 via port unit 36 (ETHERNET format).

[0070] In FIG. 7, the ATM switch fabric 33 connects to the ATM interface 37, including ATM interface 37-1 and ATM interface 37-2, which in turn provide the alternate backhaul connection 39, including alternate backhaul connection 39-1 and alternate backhaul connection 39-2, respectively, which connects to the alternate backhaul transport 7 (see FIG. 5 and FIG. 9).

[0071] In FIG. 7, the ATM switch fabric 33 connects over the buses 38, including buses 38-1, ..., 38-T, to the trunk interfaces 34. Any number of trunk interfaces 34 are possible and include, for example, the trunk interfaces 34-1, ..., 34-T. Each trunk interface 34 has output connections for connecting to connection points in the telephone network. Specifically, trunk interface 34-1 has the output connections 48<sub>1</sub>-1, ..., 48<sub>1</sub>-C. Similarly, the trunk interface 34-T has the output connections 48<sub>T</sub>-1, ..., 48<sub>T</sub>-C.

[0072] In FIG. 8, further details of a typical trunk interface for a R-DSLAM 8 are shown. Trunk interface 34-1 in FIG. 8 is typical of the trunk interfaces 34 of FIG. 7. In FIG. 8 the trunk interface 34-1 includes the processor 41 (like processor 31 in FIG. 7), the SAR 42 (like SAR 32 in FIG. 7) and bus extender 43. The bus extender 43 receives the bus 38-1 from the ATM switch fabric 33 of FIG. 7. The bus extender 43 provides the output to the connection interfaces 44, including connection interfaces 44-1, ..., 44-T. Each of the connection interfaces 44-1, ..., 44-T provides a corresponding connection output 48<sub>1</sub>-1, ..., 48<sub>1</sub>-C.

[0073] FIG. 9 depicts an environmentally-hardened, pole-mounted embodiment of a R-DSLAM 8 and an alternate backhaul transport 7. The R-DSLAM 8 has an environmentally-hardened master unit 51 and trunk interfaces 34, including interfaces 34-1, ..., 34-T, all mounted in enclosures on a utility pole 61 without need for ground-based power connections. The alternate backhaul connection 39 from the R-DSLAM 8 connects to pole-mounted, all-weather, environmentally-hardened transceiver units 62-1 and 62-B which form part of the alternate backhaul transport 7.

[0074] The term "environmentally-hardened" is used to mean a property that permits devices to be located in normally adverse environments for electronic equipment. For example, when a device is to be located outdoors, the environmental hardening is for outdoor conditions that include rain, snow, wind, dust, sun and extreme temperature variations. When a device is to be



mounted on a pole, the environmental hardening includes light weight and low power consumption. When a device is to be mounted in a corrosive environment, then corrosion protection is provided. When electromagnetic radiation must be accommodated, then RFI shielding or other suitable features are provided. The implementations of the R-DSLAM components in FIG. 7 and FIG. 8 are selected using conventional technologies to help achieve the level of environmental hardening required.

[0075] In the embodiment of FIG. 9, the transceiver units 62-1 and 62-B wirelessly communicate with the alternate backhaul network 20. Alternatively, the MU 51 of R-DSLAM 8 in other embodiments connects to the alternate backhaul network 20 using a wired connection 39-A. The alternate backhaul network 20 uses facilities including towers 65-1 and 65-2, by way of example, or alternatively uses a wired connection 53. One alternate backhaul connection, using tower 65-1, connects to a remote office which is the central office 2 and another connection, using tower 65-2, connects to the networks 14. Alternate backhaul 7, in another embodiment, uses satellite 52 and/or wired connection 53 to connect to networks 14. The networks 14, as described in connection with FIG. 5, include any combination of private or public networks.

[0076] In ATM network 18 which connects through a gateway 15 to the internet 16. In FIG. 9, at the local end, the R-DSLAM 8 connects to the cross connect 5 through output pairs 48-1, ..., 48-T within the transport interfaces (TI) 34-1, ..., 34-T. The cross-connect 5 in SAI 24 has established access points which connect to customer premises in the local loop 19. The SAI 24 also has established backhaul transport 66 to the central office 2. The alternate backhaul transport 7 is typically implemented as switching network 20 and local network 28 of FIG. 6. Each of the R-DSLAMs 8 in FIG. 6 may have a configuration like that of FIG. 9 or variations thereof.

[0077] The radios, the switches, and the R-DSLAM, in the FIG. 9 embodiment, are designed for all-weather, outdoor, pole-mounted or other non-ground-contact installation to simplify the deployment process and render the alternate connection 6 for broadband services within the local loop environmentally-hardened and practical.

[0078] The R-DSLAM's preferable include ATM technology that enables touch-free provisioning features desired by the carriers. The touch-free provisioning is supported by the element manager 23.

09769649-012501  
FOIA b 7 - D

[0079] Incumbent Local Exchange Carriers (ILECs) are able to use the R-DSLAM alternate connection 6 of FIG. 5 and FIG. 6 to provide DSL services in locations where DSL service is not otherwise easily provided.

[0080] Competitive Local Exchange Carriers (CLECs) are able to use the R-DSLAM alternate connection 6 of FIG. 5 and FIG. 6 to provide DSL services in locations where DSL service is not otherwise easily provided, particularly where it is difficult to obtain co-location with ILEC equipment to offer DSL on the ILEC loops such as fiber optic loop 21 of FIG. 6. The FIG. 6 system minimizes co-location to little more than connection at the cross-connects at subloop access points within the SAI's 24.

[0081] Power companies and others are able to use the R-DSLAM alternate connection 6 of FIG. 5 and FIG. 6 to provide needed telephone services since power companies already own much or the right-of-way required for a pole-mounted implementation of an alternate connection DSL service.

[0082] Multiple unit (Multi-U) customer premises, including multiple tenant units (MTUs) and multiple dwelling units (MDUs), are able to use the R-DSLAM alternate connection 6 of FIG. 5 and FIG. 6 to provide telephone services to their buildings.

[0083] The invention has been particularly shown and described with reference to preferred embodiments thereof it will be understood by those skilled in the art that various changes in form and details may be made therein without departing from the scope of the invention.